GRANT.

Enthusiastic Administration Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

"THE FAITHFUL AMONG THE FAITHLESS."

Conkling's Reasons Why Democrats Should Not Vote for Greeley.

GRANT AND HIS GIFT TAKING.

The St. Domingo Treaty in Its Relation to the Guilt and Innocence of Grant.

THE LIE GIVEN TO SENATOR SCHURZ

The Liberal Republicans and the Greedy Office-Takers.

Governor Hoffman and His Relatives.

The Administration and Its Foreign Policy Reviewed and Commended.

Mr. Greeley and His Claims Considered.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, called for the purpose of listening to Senator Conking, was very largely attended. It was designated e "Union republican mass meeting;" but differed from gatherings of a kindred aracter held on behalf of each of the Presidential candidates, inasmuch as the crowd was not so numerous and the enthusiasm was of a nore quiet character. There was a band of music that played patriotic melodiess until the hour of eight arrived. At that time Mr. Jackson 8. Schultz came upon the platform, with Mr. Conkling, and was voted to the chair. A list of Vice Presidents was then read, including the names of over two hundred prominent republicans in the State, among whom was Commission

Mr. Schultz in a few brief words, and as the "faithful among the faithless." The first ention of the President's name brought out three rounds of cheers, but it came from the fringe of the and lacked all the excitement and undisguised ardor that was so unmistakably manifest at the previous political meetings held since this camof Greeley. It was clear, however, that the adience was for the most part on the side of President Grant, and this was evidently the case with the few ladies present, who occupied eserved seats in front of the platform. In the first balf hour of Mr. Conkling's address the audience was in very good humor, and a few individuals were disposed to be witty.

Mr. Conkling's reference to the remark of Sumner, that "Grant had tanned bides at Galena for a few ndred dollars a year," brought out the quick response from one of the audience, "Yesbody said, "Yes, and he will tan Greeley's hide too." Then there was more laughter. Just as the thusiastic individual proposed three cheers for the next President. Mr. Conkling evidently saw that would do for either candidate, and when cheers were over said, "Why, that's shown at the close of the reading of an extract from a letter written by Grant from West Point, when he was seventeen years of age, to his mother, in which he said that he had noticed "how greatly the soldiers were benefited by the prayers of their mothers," and that "the noble struggle of our fathers for national independence, was," in his opinion, "greatly strengthened by the moral induence of the women of the revolution.' the St. Domingo business and the appointment of Grant's relatives to office was somewhat lengthly descanted upon, the audience grew weary and many left the hall. Mr. Conkling was allowed to close his speech with but slight interrupter was provoked now and then by a reference to "the Tammany thieves" and to "Governor Hoffman's recent conversion to reform" and the "snug and close place of the late Collectorship of Assessments for the

SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING.

direct and bold statement.

ing of handkerchiefs by the ladies, followed that

enthusiasm, was shown towards the close of the address, when Mr. Conkling said, in reference to the passage in the speech of Carl Schurz, that he had been offered patronage by President Grant, directly or indirectly, said Mr. Conkling, "and I will take the responsibil ity of the statement, that man who says that, lies.'

MR. PRESIDENT, 'LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-FOR twenty years it has been my privilege to address my neighbors upon political issues, and too much ardor has, perhaps, been among my faults. Yet, no canvase has ever stirred me so deeply as this. No election has ever appealed so strongly to my sense of fair play. No canvass within my memory has ever been so full of foul play, injustice and malicenone has ever more strongly tested the common sense and generosity of the American people. Eleven years' service in Congress has made me a close observer of four Presidents and of many public men; and if among them all there is one, living or dead, who never knowingly failed in his duty, that one is Ulysses Sydney Grant. There was fore cast in giving him the name of Sydney, for his greatest and gentlest quality is his magnanimity. If there has been a high official, ever ready to admit and correct an error; is there has been one who did wisely, firmly and well the things given him in charge, that one is the soldier in war and the quiet patriot in p ace who has been named again by every township in forty-six States and Territories for the great trust he now holds. Yet this man, honest, brave and modest—and proved by his transcendant deeds to be endowed with genns, common sense and moral qualities, acequate to the greatest affairs—this man, who saved his country, who snatched our nationality and our cause from despair, and bore them on his shield through the dame of battle, in which but for him they would have perished; this man, under whose administration our country has flourished as no one dared predict; this man, to whom a nation's gratitude and benediction are due, is made the mark for ribaid jibes and odious groundless slanders. Why is all this? Simply because he stands in the way of the greed and ambition of politicians and schemers. Many honest men join in the cry or hear it without indignation; they are deceived by the cloud of calumny which darkens the sky, but the inventors are men distempered with griefs or cise the sordid and the view who follow politics as

THE SHARK FOLLOWS THE SHU.

A war of mud and missiles has been waged for months. The President, his family, and all nearly

associated with him, have been bespattered, and truth and decency have been driven far away. Every their and comorant and drone who has been put out; every baffled mouser for place or plunder; every man with a grievance or a grudge; all who have something to make by a change, seem to wag an unprided tongue or to drive a foul pen. The President cannot enter the lists of controversy and defend himself; the proprieties of his station forbid it; his chief competitor, managing behind the curtain a newspaper from which he pretends to have retired, is free to defend and purf himself, and feels free to fill his paper with base and scurritious falsehood in the hope of blackening a name which is one of the treasures of the nation, and which will be the pride of posterity. All this pollution will, in the end, disgrace only its authors, it will not disgrace Grant or the nation, because the nation will spur and resent it. The disgusting personalities emptied upon General Jackson secured his re-election; an offended people struck back, and they will strike back again. The American people may misjudge a political question, they may be deceived, but, with the truth before them, they will never be unjust and never untrue upon a question of right and wrong. Ingratitude has been charged upon republics, and just there is the point where the angry enemies of the President have blundered. Had the cool veterans of the democracy formed or selected the issues to be presented they would have been wise enough to so frame them that the people could decide in their favor without fixing a stigma upon General Grant, and without blasting his name or doing him wrong. But the democratic statesmen, the leaders in a hundred fights, have been mere lookers-on; leadership has been assumed by republican renegades and "outs;" men so eaten up with envy, or so maddened with the loss or refusal of place and patronage that nothing would have been the nation of a rancorous, revengeful personal raid. When a man turns Turk he spits on the Cross, and when wid

the has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interered, with tyraunical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and numicipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who have acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably carcless of the responsibilities of his high office.

Mr. Greeley's personal backers and trailners recently delighted the public with an address, embroidered with the rhetoric and signature of Mr.

Mr. Greeley's personal backers and trainers recently delighted the public with an address, embroidered with the rhetoric and signature of Mr. John Cochrane. This paper, gorgeous in composition, speaks of the Chachnatl Rasco as "one of the most stately and brilliant parliaments ever assembled in this country." These rainbow-dyed words show on what sky-scraping pinions the "liberal" cagle soars. See how this gloomy and peculiar monarch of the clouds swoops down on the poor pigmy and tyrant of Appomatiox. Observe the awful obscurity, grand even in parenthesis, with which he "goes for" his prey as another reformer "went for that heathen Chinee."—

The history of the administration is a shadowy record of discreditable, sometimes disgraceful acts; many of them blunders, others crunes.

He has repeatedly shown himself, on the one hand, ignorant of the laws, and, on the other, defiant of them. He has accepted gifts from flatterers, for which he has rendered dishonorable equivalents by bestowing public emoluments on the obsculous givers.

These are but three of the seventeen personal crimes of which the bright particular Cochrane appears as the avenging angel. Do such despicable assertions and imputations raise any political or party issue? The tariff resolution at Cincinnai is a mere juggle—a shallow evasion, by which no one of common intelligence has a right to be cheated. The resolution about Congress and "centralism," if they mean anything, refer to the exercise of powers by Congress, every one of which Mr. Greeley approved and demanded, in his usual violent and unmeasured language. The amnesty resolution is spent, because a general amnesty bill was passed weeks ago. Every rebel votes, and every rebel may hold office no v except Jefferson Davis and less than two hundred others, who still spurn forgiveness. There is nothing left of the annesty question, unless some one wants to mount a dead horse in behalf of Jefferson Davis and that they have no use just now in that way for those they keep to sign lineir bail bonds,

public and in private that his political action hinges on patronage and spoils. Without stopping to prove this now, I will recur to it hereafter. The condition presents nothing of substance on which parties or individuals are divided in principle, but only assaults upon the President. This is nothing more or less than a challenge of comparison between the candidates. The issue is narrowed to a single inquiry—Which is personally the safest, fittest man for the Presidency? That is the question, and the whole of it. Some things, however, are said and done effectually by the platform and nomination of our opponents. They blot out and renounce the time-honored creed of

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

That creed is laid aside, and its vital points repudiated. It is fairly admitted that democratic doctimes and democratic candidates cannot stand before the indigment of the country. The democracy confesses its defeat upon the great issues of the century, and confesses its error also. Equanity of race; canancipatios of siaves; the ballot for the blacks; a protective tariff; exemption of government honds from taxation; paying bonds in coin. Upon these and other things the democracy at last confesses itself not only beaten but wrong, and the republican party victorious and right. Stopping here, the homage paid to the republican party victorious and right. Stopping here, the homage paid to the republican party would be great indeed, but we find greater tribute and homage still-Not only are the old grounds of difference given up, but no new ones can be tound. What measure or doctrine of the republican party again I ask, have our opponents ventured to attack? The republican party has been in power for years, responsible for all legislation in the greatest era of the nation and now its life-long rival and adversary at last throws up the sponge, not daring to join issue upon one political question. Even the Ku Klux and election bills are not matters in difference, for Mr. Greeley supported them both, with all his virulent vocabulary. M

always, in politics and abuse, and who did more than any other man in the North to encourage secession and bring on the war. A republican coming from the whig party with such a record, now asks the votes of democrats. The anti-Grant managers are daring, if they are not silly. They attempt to crowd down the throats of democrats who fought the Maine law the man who drowned all other voices in his outeries for penal statutes and Sunday laws to stop by force the drinking even of lager beer.

WHY SHOULD DEMOCRATS VOTE POR GREELEY?
If a democrat was running, or if the democratic principles were in the field, democrats might be expected to vote the ticket; but when the choice is between republicans, and no democratic principle is at stake, democrats will be apt to pick and choose for themselves which republican they will vote for, if they vote at all. Upon what ground will patriotic democrats prefer Greeley to Grant? They must prefer Greeley, because they disapprove some political doctrine he represents. Are democrats for repudiating the debt? Are they for agitating or annulling the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth appendments of the constitution? Would they re-establish slavery? Would they pay the rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt or pensions to rebel soldiers or rebel war debt

deserves to be found guilty of the crim's and vices alleged against him. To judge this guestion we must examine his history and lay bare his life. "The tree is known by its fuilt," the carpenter by his chips; the man by his deeds.

But let us go back a moment to Grant before he seriously thought of being Presidens and when he was only the kidol of the nation. Returning from the fleid covered with glory, but poor in money, the authent, whose fortunes he had saved, met him with monificent offerings. In this they followed the customs of ancient and modern times. The austere republies of antiquity enriched and ennobled their heroes returning from victory. England, with an unwritten constitution and an ompiotent Parliament, which a lawyer once said "could do anything but to make a man a woman," has enriched her Generals both by acts of Parliament and by voluntary subscriptions. In the United States the constitution does not permit Congress to act in such matters. Here they rest wholly in the voluntary action of individuals, and that public presentations to heroes involved turpitude in givers or recipients has been first found out by the spurious reiormers and libellers now clamoring for notice. Wellington received from his government and his neighbors more than three million dolars. British citizens of Calcutta made him presents, the others of the army gave him \$1,00,000, and a mansion and estate were purchased for him by subscription, at a cost of \$1,300,000, and a mansion and estate were purchased for him by subscription, at a cost of \$1,300,000, and a mansion and estate were purchased for him by subscription, at a cost of \$1,300,000, and a mansion and estate ware purchased for him presents this he was three times ennobled, twice by England and once by Spain. Oliver Cromwell for deeds done in civil war received \$2,300 a year in gitts. Mariborough was given a stately palace and a splendid fortune. Nelson and his family were enobled and received \$70,000. Jewes and money were given to all our generally been recipient The men who screech about gift-taking are those who never gave a cent, and who were never openly offered a cent—certainly not for any honorable service rendered to their country. The charge that Grant accepted any gift after he became President, or after he was nominated, is wholly false. He has accepted nothing of value since his first nomination—not even a carriage and horses—atthough Lincoln, and Buchanan, and Pierce, and Taylor, and other Pregidents, did accept carriages and horses after their election. What political policy of Grant or his administration does the opposition assail? What part of the present policy do they propose to reverse or after? What part dare they avow or admit they mean to change? Lay your finger on it if you cap. Hard words you can find—vague, cloudy, sweeping denunciations—but take up, one by one, the important positions and measures of the administration, and, except the St. Domingo Treaty, if that be an exception, where is the specific thing upon which issue is made? Let me state the case in another form. Suppose all the siurs and flings and vile gossip against Grant are trie—suppose you admit the whole of them—what do they signify? Suppose he has appointed a dozen relatives to office; suppose he has failed to appreciate the claims of certain politicians; suppose presents had been given him after he was President; suppose the idea of making A. T. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury, was as foolish as every reformer says it was now; suppose there was no express law authorizing two young military friends to write in his office and carry his messages. Put it all together, and what of it? If you want a man to pilot a ship, or lead an army, or try a cause, or build a house, or set a broken arm, or run a hocomotive, what do you care, so long as he does his work well, whether he is too fond of his relatives, or doesn't like certain politicians, or has subjected himself to envious sneers by having presents given to him? All these things are aside from the purpose. "They are tithing, mint,

min." Has he made a good President? That is the question.

St. Domingo.

Let us examine the evidence, and first of all let us take up the charges and evidence against him. The St. Domingo Treaty, unlike going to Long Branch or smoking a cigar, or riding in a palace car, was a matter of public business, and is, therefore, a topic not despicable or unwo, thy. His guilt and his innocence in this respect can all be briefly stated. The Monroe doctrine is one of the traditions of the country and of both political parties. The Monroe doctrine means opposition to acquisitions on this Continent by European Powers. When President Grant came in no such question was pending, but such a question soon arose. An agent from the Dominican republic presented himself to the President, saying that the people of Dominica, few in numbers, but rich in one of the most fertile isses of any sea, lying close to our shores, waited to come under the American flag, and that failing to do so they would look to a European alliance. The President made no reply, and ait srward a second envoy appeared repeating these statements, with glowing accounts of the lertility and resources of the Island of St. Domingo, General McCleilan, Admiral Porter, Commissioner Hogaa and others had previously examined and reported upon the island, and had strongly stated its advantages as a coning station, a naval station, a military key to the Guif of Mexico, and as an area profile in codies, sugar cane, dye stuffs, mahogany and other valuable woods, and in other products of the tropics, beside fron, copper, gold and sait. With this information before Mexico, and as an area profile in coffee, sugar cane, dye stuffs, mahogany and other valuable woods, and in other products of the tropics, beside fron, copper, gold and sait. With this information before him, the President could not turn a deaf ear and a closed eye to so grave a matter. He caused two or three discret persons to go, unexpected and unobserved, to St. Domingo, learn all they could, and make report. This being done, the President was convinced that the matter should be entertained, put in the form of a treaty, and submitted to the judgment of the Senate and the country. A treaty was proposed and reduced to writing, and the President, with none of the "pretension" which Mr. Sumner inagines, paid Mr. Sumner the deference of going to his house, instead of sending for him, to confer with him as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and to ascertain whether he favored the treaty and would support it. The interview took place in the presence of two witnesses, General Babcock and Colonel John W. Forney. These two witnesses, in addition to the President, ailirm that Mr. Sumner distinctly declared himself in favor of the treaty, and stated that he should support it. Colonel Forney testifies as follows:—

This statement is true, or sees warmy asset; or cause although Forcey might have misunderstood the fact that Mr. Summer asterwards admitted that he had changed his mind. General Baboock certifies in writing that after the interview with the head changed his mind. General Baboock certifies in writing that after the interview with the President, he and Mr. Sumner read and examined the treaty carefully together; and that at the close of the control of the control of the instrument as a whole." Yet Mr. Sumner, kaving meanwhile taken oftene because his received in the control of the instrument as a whole." Yet Mr. Sumner, kaving meanwhile taken oftene because his level of the control of the instrument as a whole." Yet Mr. Sumner, kaving meanwhile taken oftene because his level of the control of

pointing relatives to office. Mr. Summer has staggered the nation by the weight of the dictionaries, encyclopacidias and other big books which he has dumped upon us, to show what "merotism" is. He finds it charged that Popes had children, and called the dupon them the money office is to be filled and a good man is appointed at the same pay any other man would receive, a case has occurred like that of the Popes, provided the man who makes the appointment and the man who gets it are related to each other. This, if not a useful, is a wonderful discovery.

From the morning o time common sense has distinguished between creating a useless and incrative sinecure and bestowing it on a relative, and selecting a relative to do a service required to be done. When Hannibal and Frederick the Great and Napoleon and Emperor William put a brother or a son at the head of an army, with rank and titles, or even placed him on a throne, the world never thought it was like a sinecure for a Papal apphew. On the contrary, in public and private business, nothing has seemed more natural business, to thing has seemed more natural they most confided, whether relatives or not. In all such cases, if the person be fig. little harm can be done; but if he is unfit, a great wrong is done, whether he be a relative or not. If the appointment of relatives be a crime, a great many men, including the busiest and most bustant "inferrals," must be great criminals. Andrew Johnson, his Cahnet and chief officers must have been huge offenders, for reasons which no one thought of at the time, though every one knew of them. President Johnson's son was his chief Private Secretary of State. Edwin M. Stanton's son was a clerk in the War Department, Giddeon Welles' son was Chief Clerk of the Navy Department; and when diddeon well seem the season as a state of the president for removing his brother-in-law, an esphew and a son in other, with his son. All this was under Andrew Johnson, but when a drag net of criticism and impeachment was cast over him these things

"Assessments." In form the appointment made by Street Commissioner McLean, but McLean was appointed by Hofman. Tweed succeedeed McLean, but Starkweather was continued by Tweed, and never relinquished his place till the spring of 1872. Up to July, 1871, being four years and two months, Starkweather received in this office \$560,824 59, as appeared on the books of the office, February 27, 1872. This great sum was received, under the influence of Hofman, by his father-in-law, and Hofman's wife is his father-in-law, only child. This makes the arrangement a closer and snugger thing than can be found even in Summer's history of the Popes. How far such a sum could fitly be taken by Starkweather appears from a report made on the 4th of March, 1872, to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, by its committee of finance. The report is signed by Charles P. Hartt and Charles C. Pinckney, and relates to the Collector of Assessments and his fees. I read from the report these words:—

management at an annual cost of more than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Its office accommodation, beoks, stationery, sales, furniture, &c., &c., are all borne by the city.

Among the worthy and needy provided for by Mr. Starkweather was William M. Tweed, who received for nothing \$101,078. Did you ever hear this recking and feste ing job talked about by the men or the papers now shricking about "mepotism," While Governor Hoffman was Mayor his efficierk was his brother-in-law, who at the same time was also clerk of the Street Cleaning Commission, of which Hoffman was chairman, thus holding two offices under his brother-in-law, and at the same time another relative of the Governor's held office at his hands.

When the member of Congress from a district certifies the character of an applicant for a post office, or any other office local in his district, and recomments his selection, the practice of the government has always been to rely and act upon such representations; holding the member of Congress responsible to the government and to his constituents if he obtains unfit appointments. It was in this way that the four persons just named were selected; the President having no part in the matter, if he believed the applicants fit and worthy, except to consult the wishes of the people, made known through their representatives, or else to overrule their wishes, upon the ground that it might be better for himself not to run the risk of having the matter some time or other fung in his face. Two appointments remain, and upon these the President did undoubtedly exercise his own choice and his own judgment. The first is Alexander Sharp, a connection of Mrs. Grant, who was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia. This officer is virtually a member of the President's family, has always been found for this position. The remaining relative is Silas Hudson, Minister to Guatemala. He is cousin to the President's family, has always been ignit for these remains on town claimed it still, and presented Mr. Hudson,

furnished the needy "liberals" with one await example.

The course of Mr. Greeley and its reference to patronage and spoils is visible in a letter he wrote to Mr. Cornell after he made up his mind to defeat, if possible, the weeding out of Tammauy men from the republican organization. Here is his letter, putting his action squarely on the ground of dissatisfaction with the "appointing power":—

New York. April 9, 1871.

Draw Sire-It gives me no pleasure to advise you and the committe of which you are the head that I am obliged to decline the part assigned me by the State Committee in the proposed reorganization of the republican nearly of our city. Had a little forbearance and conciliation been evened by the appointing power at Washington I think this might have been different. Yours.

HORACE GREELEY.

this might have been different. Yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

The sapping and mining, begun in 1870 and secretly continued ever since, has culminated in the bolt, no longer covered up, which has recently occurred; its strength was in its secrecy and in its denied existence; its weakness is in its being known of all men. It has been said that the President removed friends of Mr. Fenton. If this were true, when made an explanation of the betrayal or desertion of the party, it sinks those who resort to it to the lowest depth of sordid hypocrisy. But it is not true. One friend of Mr. Fenton was removed to gratify Mr. Moses H. Grinnell and in no other instance to my knowledge was a friend of Mr. Fenton displaced, except for cause, while to this day the great body of those he recommended to office remain in office still. To illustrate this, since President Grant came in not six postmasters in the entire State have been appointed at my instance; more than two inundred have been appointed at Senitor Fenton's instance, and not one has been disturbed unless for official delinquency.

pointed at my instance; more than two hundred have been appointed at Senator Fenton's instance, and not one has been disturbed unless for official delinquency.

What has the administration done in three years? First, it has maintained our rights with every foreign Power and kept the peace with all the world. Governor Seward said to me last year, after he had girdled the earth with his travels, "How remarkable is our success in loreign affairs. But two years ago Russia was our only friend in Christendom, and now America has not an enemy in the world." He proceeded to say that this good result came from the temperate and just course of our government. Mr. Sumner has lately told us that we are in "a muddle with everyboely." Can any of you tell with whom we are in a "muddle?" Can any of you name a sea, a continent or an island where our flag is not respected? Can any of you name a commercial centre in which our securities are not sought? Can any of you name a light to one American citizen? Spain's release of Dr. Houard, whose American citizenship is very doubtful, leaves no controversy, no contested matter with any Power on earth, save England. With Endand preceding administrations failed to settle several large and dangerous questions. This administration has composed them all in one treaty, applauded by the country and the world as one of the best products of statesmanship and civilization. Recently a difference arose as to the construction of the treaty, and England was unwilling and afraid to submit the question to the tribunal to which it plainly colonged. The British government took the ground that they intended; that their meaning was not set down in languages op plain that they were willing to trust it to the arbitration at Geneva, and they insisted that we should withdraw part of our claims. This was a strange position, and involved a humiliating administration is agained to be able to cope with ours. Indeed this was said without disguise and with taunts in the British Parliament. There is nothing here sur

over again of the poor boy with a pinhook and twine, who caught more fish than the rich boy with the rod, the reel, the line of silk and the best of fishhooks.

MR. GREELEY AND HIS "CLAIMS."

An examination of the fitness of Mr. Greeley and his claims to public confidence is the duty of every citizen. That he has shown great takent as an editor and writer all admit, but nearly all else claimed for him now I deny. The very takents he has shown unfit him for the Presidency. It is said that a great debt is due and unpaid by the republican party to Mr. Greeley. The account stands very differently, as most persons understand it. Does not Mr. Greeley owe much to the republican party? That party gave him wealth, fame and infuence. His takent and industry were his own; but the Tribune was sustained as a party organ and was made a mine of wealth by the republican party. Who does not know that republicans, whether private citizens or postmasters or other "office-holders" or country editors or committeemen, have made common cause for years for the Tribune, have organized clubs, pushed and begged for subscriptions and made the Tribune what It was? Who does not know that this year tens of thousands of republicans paid their money in advance for the Tribune, while yet its claws were half concealed, holding itself out as a republican paper, and that the money thus obtained by laise pretence is kept to sustain the paper in its present gross and knavish course. Who does not know that the position given Mr. Greeley by the republican party did more than all else to make sale of his book called the "American Conflict," which is said to have paid him more than \$100,000. He sent canvassers to solicit subscribers for this book; and wno subscribed, who paid him a fortune for his book? Was it the democrats or the no party men, or was it those to whom he says now "he owes nothing?" It is true that Mr. Greeley has seldom been intrusted with office—though he has long sought of me problicing flovernor Seward, November 11, 1864, dissolving

Eccentricity and fickieness are Mr. Groeley's traits; as a politician he has botted and advised boiting; he has oposed the nomination or election of every President who has been chosen for thirty years; he has quarrelied with every administration; he has assailed the character of those he differed with, wantonly and savagely; he has imputed to the reverse of the difference with, wantonly and savagely; he has imputed the feel with the savagely of the has imputed the control of the c be blind now.

The proceedings were brought to a close shortly after eleven o'clock.

THE NEXT GREAT EXPOSITION.

The World's Fair at Vienna in 1873-Fully Represented?

enterprise, has resolved upon having in the city of Vienna, next spring, a grand Exposition, which promises to eclipse all previous attempts to bring together under one roof specimens of the genius and productions of the various civilized nations of the world. The space to be occupied by the building is nearly double that of the Paris Exposition, and the government are anxious that the whole of it edifice will be thrown open to the admiring gaze of the thousands who will throng there. They are especially desirous that the United States, whose fame for its mechanism is so world wide, shall oc-cupy no mean place in the Exposition, and conse-quently have earnestly called upon the United States Commissioner, General T. B. Van Buren, to impress upon the inventors and manufacturers of this country the advantages to be derived by occupying space for the exhibition of their machinery

this country the advantages to be derived by occupying space for the exhibition of their machinery and productions. Unfortunately, Congress has made no provision for defraying the expenses attending the collection of American manufactures or for the commissioners; but General Van Buren will have associated with him as assistant commissioners a number of intelligent gentlemen who will ability represent our country at Vienna.

The commissioner reports that all the Eastern nations have aiready applied for large space, and that he earnestly hopes that American arts and industries will not be wanting when the public understand the advantages likely to accrue from the exhibition of their wares in the East, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but as exhibiting the ingenuity and energy of Americans. The Exposition will open on the 1st of May next and close on the Sist of October. The time intervening is so short that in order to secure the proper space for articles to be exhibited inventors and manufacturers should apply at once to General van Buren, at No. 31 Chambers street, who will assign them the space necessary and give them exhibition permits.

An assistant commissioner will be at Vienna constantly to receive, unpack and locate all articles forwarded from the United States, the expenses of which must be borne by the exhibitor. Articles must be addressed "To the Director General, on or beiore the 1st of October next, a complete list of all the articles to be exhibited; and those who intend to contribute towards swelling the list of American productions should apply to him at once.

The cost of transportation must be liquidated by the exhibitor, but the Austrian government have made arrangements with steamship companies for large rebates of freight rates, and it is expected that the railroad companies will also consent to a reduction on their regular rates. From the efforts put forth by the Austrian government it is pretty evident that this Exposition will be the finest everheld, and tiss to be earnestly hoped

MRS. CONGDON VS. MRS. HATCH.

A Fight for a Husband. The great fight between Mrs. Annie E. Congdonwidow, of 243 East Fifty-fourth street, and Mrs. Annie Hatch, of Yonkers, for the possession of the lat-ter's husband, came up again at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The cause of the trouble has been already published in the HERALD. It appears now that the man Hatch has disappeared, so that both ladles find it impossible to obtain an interview. Any person knowing of two heart-broken women by leaving word at the Yorkville Police Court, with their counsel, Messrs. Nesbit (for Mrs. Hatch) and Lombard (for Mrs. Congdon). The examination was postponed until next Saturday, when it is expected some information of the missing Hatch will be had.

Thomas Kelly, twenty-three years of age, and born in Ireland, was yesterday morning found dead in the rear of premises 39 Allen street. Deceased is supposed to have fallen from a fourth story window of the house while asleep, and was killed. An inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmer.